aging thrift. It is also contemplated to establish penny savings banks. The feasibility of a National charitable organization on the same plan, which will break up the evil of travelling beggars and tramps, is also canvassed.

The latest crop reports show that the harvest is advancing finely throughout Iilinois and that the hay crop will be unusually large. The yield of wheat and oats in Kausas is large. In Iowa there is an increased acreage and yield of corn.

BOSTON.

barked in this department of industry. None of the doleful effects prophesied, such as additional stringency in the Boston money market, etc., have yet occurred. It was perhaps fortunate that the announcement of the first heavy failure on Monday found the community in a state of preparation, as the fail had been suggested the Saturday previous. The firms that have taken the preliminary steps to liquidation were connected with each other in their business transactions. None of the failures were of the disastrous character calculated to render creditors indiguant. Ample assets, only requiring judicious management to meet every dollar of liabilities, are reported in nearly every case. The losses most felt will fall upon the places where extensive manufactories had been erected, although

women appear to be its patrons largely, and many of undoubtedly novices at the sport, for the balis do " wabble" unmercifully under the direction of their

There is not so much bastle and excitement here as across the water; where there are in operation the Chauqua Literary Scientific Circle, the Teachers' Retreat

tauqua Literary Scientific Circie, the Teachers' Retreat and the Chautauqua School of Languages. The lectures and exercises will go on here until Monday night next, when they will ten indate in a "grand bauquet." This will come about precisely in time for the Chautauqua Assembly, which begins on the following day.

The Board of Directors here is an axiceable and energetic body of men, whose president is W. H. Doane, of Cincinnait; vice-president, H. C. Fry, of Rociester, Penn; treasurer, H. P. Kinnear; secretary, M. H. Brooks, of Bufalo. Extendersonnal Waiter Sessions is one of the directors and is a frequent visitor here.

Let's a good Baptist, and has the Supreme Court Judgeship in his cy, as have also a lew other caudidates in this county. Surrogate Sherman and ex-Surrogate In this county. Surrogate Saerman and et-sorrocate Mapieson are offen-seu herr-Republicans of the most pronounced order—Judge Sherman especially being known as a marshal of the Republican forces of Chautangua County. He is said to know the "wires" truty or as well as Mr. Sessions, and when it comes to "pulling "them—well, he appears to surpass him.

A CITATION FOR GOVERNOR NEWELL.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4 .- A citation has been issued by Chancellor Runyon ordering the appearance before him of ex-Governor Newell, now Governor of Washington Territory, to answer certain unterroga-tories in connection with the will of the late Dr. Van Deurzon, of New-Brunswick.

Ex-Governor Newell married a relative of the deceased man, who was also one of the boirs, and was appointed as one of the executors, but was afterward removed on application of the order heirs, who charged that all the moner that had so far been distributed had gone to Mrs. Newell.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—In June John O'Grady, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was acquitted of a charge of attempting to obtain fraudulently from the American Legion of Honor the sum of \$5,000 by the slieged personation of a dying man. Today 'Grady caused the arrest of Joseph T. Ford, a member the bar, and Joseph Rue, a detective, upon the charge comparacy with William Holloran to have O'Grady rested and indicted. Holloran has not been found, at Ford and Eue were held for a hearing.

CROOK'S MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF THE APACHES. OFFICIAL REPORT OF A HARD CAMPAIGN-HOW THE

INDIANS WERE FORCED TO SURRENDER. Washington, Aug. 4.-General Crook's official report of his campaign against the hostile Apaches in Mexico has just been received at the War Department. It is dated at Whipple Barrneks, Prescott, Ariz., July 23. After referring to the escape of the raiding Chiricahuas back into Mexico last March, General Crook says:

BUSINESS TROUBLES—POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES—POLITICE AND POLITICIANS OF ANY OF ANALYSIS AND POLITICIANS OF ANY OF ANY OF ANY OF ANY OF ANY OF ANY OF ANY

After making arrangements for cone-ntrating his troops at Wilcox, General Crook went by railroad into stringency in the Boston money market, etc., have Mexico to consult with the Mexican civic and military

been begun that was pursued lass and the beaceptaness of the Democratic nomination. His becchines represent him in a dibious state his acceptaness of the Democratic nomination. His beaches represent him in a dibious state as seen by every sagnetous politician; but the crospect as seen by every sagnetous politician; but the circle sarrounding him have no interest to lei him know the trust, and the refore he will again be in the field, after the requisite backing and filling.

The Republicans of Massachusetts never felt more encouraged than they do to-day. The meeting of their Nan Committee on Tuesday resembled, a spilled grade in the state of the s

THE APACHES QUICKLY HOUTED.

On the 121s the guide, "Peaches," conducted us to the stronghood of the crew that disgrace the Boston municipal government." The election occurs in December. Many a Democratic vote will be east against General Butler in November, by Bostonians, in order to render easier the contest a month later. Indications point to a high degree of political excitement in the common wealth next fall, which will not cease here until the Mayoraity election has been decided.

THE BAPTISTS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION—HABITS OF THE SUMMER RESIDENTS—POLITICS.

POINT CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 3.—The Baptists are bolding friendly rivary nere with their brethren across the water, at Chautauqua, and for weeks past have been beening to forenson and of the ready of the crew that disgrace with the interest of the armost eager the distributions of the proximity of the enemy may be the pack that is an advantaged, were saved with much frombe.

THE APACHES QUICKLY HOUTED.

On the 121s the guide, "Peaches," conducted us to the stronghood of the enemy, a formulation piace, impregnance, impregnance to red the stronghood of the crew that the stronghood of the enemy, a formulation piace, impregnance to red the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and the same of

POINT CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 3.—The Baptists are holding friendly rivairy nere with their bretaren across the water, at Chautauqua, and for weeks past have been beteating to forenson and evening fectures, attending business meetings by day and concerts at evening, and 'anidwiching in a goodly amount of pure pleasure. The grounds are finely situated, for they rise rapidly some 200 feet above the water's edge, and are proteoted in flank and rear by a grove of maples, as an an hickories. The cottages, about fifty in all are of two other controls, substantially and tastefully built, and all with cellars. The lots are large, so that the houses cannot be crowded together. The view from the grounds is unobstructed, for there are no trees of any great height to interfere with the sweep of the eye from Mayville at the head of the lake far down toward Lakewood. This fine outlook upon land, sky and water is a matter of special pride with the residents here.

The central point of external interest here is the Grand Hotel, run by Colonel Robinson in beinalf of the Baptist Association. The house accommodates 300 people and is now full. Its verandus surround it. They are wide and afford abundance of shade. It has been so cool here, however, during the season, that direct sanlight has been a biessing. Back of the bloth, and on the highest point of land, is the Tabernacie, where lectures are delivered and where all large assemblies meet. It will hold 5,000 people. A Gosp-I tent has just been put up near by for capel exercises. By way of recreation, a bowling alley has been empleted recently and is now in full loperation down near the shore. Young women appear to be its patrons largely, and many of them are undoubtedly novices at the sport, for the balls of the property and the proper

never nope to catch them in the ranged peaks, and the effort would surely cost the lives at many med, each rock being a fortress, from behind which the Chricanuss could fight to the death with their precent-hadding guis. I wonternatives seemed presented. We must either return, let the excitement quiet nown, and then, if permitted, siteal back again and take the cannees of another surprise, during which period the Chircanuss would be continuing their deprodations in Maxico and our own country, or we must accept their surrement.

SURRENDER OF THE CHIRICAHUA CHIEFS. To continue the narrative: The next day (May 17) the Chiricahuas made a signal smoke, and six squaws came in. With these I declined to talk, teiling them toat their representative men must come in it they desired to discuss the situation with me. Early on the 18th Chiricatua entered my camp. He is not a chief, but is one of the most prominent men of his tribe, noted for his intelligence and bravery. He said that the country to which we had penetrated was looked upon as impregnable; that the Mexican troops had never succeeded in getting into it, but had always been met and driven back with rocks as well as bullets as soon as they had passed the foot-hills. He explained that the sense of security was so great that a large number of men were then absent on raids in Sonora and Chisuahua. He told me where the different emels were raiding. It was also then absent on raids in Sonora and Chibuahua. He told me where the different emels were raiding. It was also stated that with Chato's bano ws a small white boy captured in New-Mexico, and corresponding so closely in description to Charies McComas that I have no doubt it is he. He said that, in consequence of the attack, the Chircanuas had scattered to the mountains like so many quaits, and that he would go back and gather them togother and that he would go back and gather them togother and that he would go back and gather them togother and that he would go back and gather them togother and that he would go back and gather them togother and that he would go back and gather them togother and the would go back and gather them togother and the would go back and gather them togother and the two of the sound in concept were your scouts have made them." He went on to say that the captive boy was alive and in good spirits, but had gone off with the squaws who had broken away from the camp upon discovering that our geother were closing in upon them.

From that on Chircahuas came in rapialy from all points of the compass, men, women and emidren. All the chiefs aurrendered. Hieronymo, Chalo, Bonito, Loco, Nachez (the son of Cocheis), and one named Kantia-No, or Looking Glass, who was not recognized as having ever been on the reservation. He said that he had never been on the reservation and has always ived in the Sierra Madre. The only indian of prominence I did not meet was Ju. The Indians stated that they had been a tribal difference and, in concequence of bad blood, Ju, with one man and two or three squaws, had gone off into the country near the sources of the Fay'n River, some distance to the south.

These calcies said that they wanted to make peace and return to the San Carlos Reservation. I replied that they had been committing airodties and depredations upon our people and the Mexicans, and that we had become tired of

such a condition of affairs and intended to wine them out; that I had not taken all (his trouble for the purpose of making them prisosers; that they had been bad Indians and that I was unwilling to return without puts ing. them as they deserved; that if they wanted a fight they could have one any time they pleased. I told them that the Mexican troops were moving in from both sides and it was only a matter of a few days until the last of them should be under the ground. The lest thing for them to do was to fight their way out if they thought they could do it. I kept them waiting for several days, and sace day they became more and more importunate. Hereonymo and all the chiefs at last fairly begred to be taken back to Sac Carlos. I repired that they were asking a great deal; that I had no power to put them on the reservation, and I could not close my eyes to the atrocities of which they and been guilty; that many of the America's wanted their band rooted out; that I to knem to sac Carlos adout acry would one raised for their blood; that they had not only to face the America's but the Mexicania also, whose people they had murdered in so cruel a manner, and that they ould not expect me to fight their battles or palliate their villalmost conduct.

Hieronymo and the others then said, "We give ourselves up—do with us as you please." Tacy begred me to remain where I was for a few days iong of and explained, what secreely needed explanation, that the country was so ferfully rough they could not gather up all their people at once, as they were so much scattered. To this I could not assent, the supply of rations for the command unking such delay impossible. We had by this time S84 Chricanna lodings and six Mexican captives to feel, and it was about as much as we could do to get back to our base without dancer of sta-vation. Hierony mo then said that if we would go along slowly toward the boundary, ther could send their runners out to warn all those who had not yet come in, and they would try and overtake us at San Bernand

HOW THE APACHES SHOULD BE TREATED. In dealing with this question I could not lose sight of the fact that the Apache Indian represents generations of warfare and bloodshed. From his earliest infancy he has had to defend himself against enemies as cruel as the beasts of the mountain and forest. His own nature differs but little from that of the wolf or coyote. In his brief moments of peace he constantly looks for attack or ambuscade, and in his almost constant warfare no ac of bloodshed is too cruel or unnatural. It is, therefore, unjust to punish him for a violation of a code of war which he has never learned, and which he can with difficulty understand. He has in alm-set all his combats with white men found that his women and children are the first to suffer; that neither age nor sex is spared. In the surprise and attack of cames women and children are kliffed in spite of every precaution; nor can this loss of life be prevented by any orders or forestant of the commander any more than the shells fired into a beleaguered city can be prevented from killing innocent citizens or burning private roperty. Nor does this fact currorise him, since it is in accordance with his own custom of firshing, but with this fact before as we can understand way he should be ignorant of the rules of civilized warfare. All that we can reascombly do is to keep him under such supervision that he cannot plan new outbreaks without running the risk of immediate decection. For these new acts of rascality, punish him so severely that he will know we mea no housenes. As rapidly as possible make a distinction between those who mean to do good ama those was secretly desire to remain as they are. Encourage the former and punish the latter. Let the Annehe see that he has something to rath by proper bearsior and something to lose by not falling in with the new order of things. Vengeance is just as much to be deprecated as ally sentimentalism. To attempt to punish one or a dezen of the tribe for deeds of which all are equally goil y would be gross trauny, while to attempt to punish all arer they had surrendered in good faith se most felt will fall upon the year of manufactories had been erected, alchough for manufactories had been erected, alchough inscharged workmen wild easily obtain emant in other establishments. The sum total is shoe failures thus far foots up about 0,000. Not more than one or two more fees are now probable. Absurd reports been circulated that the Boston banks are series ye compromised by these suspensions. So far is from being true that not a single bank here a ver \$100,000 of the Shaw paper, and only is had that amount—a comparatively small sum, being the state of the following farmed and more favore \$100,000 of the Shaw paper, and only is had that amount—a comparatively small sum, A week ago the Legislature adjourned, and Governor Buller has not astonished the natives with an additional false accusation. His retainers are likely to reveal. The same little game has been begun that was pursued last fall as to his acceptance of the Democratic nomination. His beccheme represent him in a dulious state about running. Well he may be, with the prospect the contraction of the processor of the processor of the contraction of the processor of the processor of the processor of the contraction of the processor o

during the fourt on days of their esptivity, scarcely alleviated by their knowledge that Hieronyme proposed holding them as hostages for the return of the Apache women and children who had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans at various times during the past year. According to them, when their captors discovered that so large a number of Apache scouts had penetrated into the Sterra Madre they became very much demoralized and acandoned them, together with some 300 head of cattle which they had gathered on the raid. These cattle, a few days afterward, were driven of by a detachment of McXean troops who had started in pursuit from the carner of anners, and the women struck our trail and followed it into our camp in a nearly famished condition.

We did not meet any of the Mexican forces during our We did not meet any of the Mexican forces during our sheence. In crossing from the sonora to the Cohumnus sine of the Sierra Madre we came across a placard bearing an inscription to the effect that the 11 h Battalion had ceach that point on May 21, but on that due we were on the Sonora side and urrane to the south. On June 10, after a series of short marcoes, we returned to the supply camp at silver Springs, Artz., proceeding thence to the railrand and sending the sketican captives to Tueson, were the Consul of Mexico, Mr. M. V. Lomelli, received them most Emdy. A map of the line of marcu (tinerary of the march), propared by Lieunanant Fiebeger, Corps of Engineers, Acting A. D. C., is inclosed. , is inclosed.

The conduct of officers and men who shared the hard-

the conduct of officers and then who shared the marships and dangers of the trip merits commendation. I have issued a general order thanking my south and their officers, and the condes of the expedition for their services in furtherance of a successful issue. I desire in addition to medition my appreciation of the a-ry clear rendered by Lieutenan Frank De L. Carrington, latteranty, who neted as field quartermaster and commissary at Wilcox, and who, during the march to the boundary and at the camp at other Springs, was called upon sary at Wilcox, and wno, during the march to the bound-ary and at the camp at silver springs, was called upon to perform muca ardinous and severe taoor.

Upon my arrival at my supply camp at Silver Springs, the captured chiricanuas were sent by easy marches to the San Carlos Keservanton in charge of Captain Craw-iors and his sec its, where they arrived Jame 23, 1883. They numbered 52 men and 273 women and caldren, present among the number the Chiefs Nana, Loco and Bentte.

Bentt.

I may add that the fact that the Indians left behind have not come in is a matter of no significance. Indians have no notes of the value of time. The members of Loco's band who came into san Carles in May last were sixty-six in days making the Journey, thou, thiely had lorry or fifty miles le a distance to travel than those whom I left in the Sierra Madre.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS A REPORT ON PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

WHY FIVE OF THEM WERE RETURNED TO IRELAND. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- At a recent conference in London between Mr. Lowell and Lord Granville the latter produced letters to show that Mary Brennan and her daughter, John and Mary Clifford and Nano Sullivan,

bury Johnson from the Yautle and ordered to the Swatara. Rear.Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific station, has transferred his flag to the Lackawanna. Orders have been issued for the United States steamer

station, has transferred his flag to the Lackawanna. Orders have been issued for the United States steamer Alert, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to be made ready for see service by September 25.

The Board of Inspection and Survey has completed the inspection of the Pinta, previous to ber departure from Hampton Roads for Alaska, and reports her as in all respects ready for see, with the exception of her machinery, whice will require some additional reads. Leutenant W. P. Ray and Master J. M. Helm of the Navy, now attached to the Ranger, at Mare Island Navy Yurd, have been granted leave of absence in order to allow their employment by the governments of Guatemala and Mexico, in connection with the establishment of a new boundary line between those countries.

The Saratora has arrived at Fortress Morroc. She will sail on Wedne day for Long Island Sound.

Lieutemant Robert T. Jasper has been ordered to the Naval Academy, September I. Lieutemant William S. Swinburne. Ensigns F. W. Bowdon, E. H. Fillinger, Albert Gleaves and John L. Holcombe; Naval Codets Thomas H. Giguillait, H. H. Baltis, F. R. Colwin, H. C. Pettit, Robert L. Lerch, W. T. Gray, Charles S. Eaton, F. S. O'Leary, A. B. Legare, G. W. Street, Samuel A. Armsteal, S. E. Michell, R. T. Frazier, W. G. Wilson, freme V. Toney, G. M. Von Schrader and William C. Herbert; Passed Assistant Surseco J. D. Gatewood and Paymaster George A. Lynn have been ordered to the Trenton, September 1; Lieuta Henry A. Schaefer and Asa Walker have been detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Trenton, September, L. Surgeon B. H. K. Edder has been detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Trenton, Passed Assistant Engineer to the Trenton. Passed Assistant Engineer devaced to the Trenton. Passed Assistant Engineer devaced to the Trenton.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- First Lieutenant C. A. Totteu, Fourth Artillery, has been detailed as pro-fessor at the Cathedral School at St. Paul; Surgeon J. J. Woodward has been granted six months additionalleave of absence on surgeon's certificate; the superitendent of mounted recruiting service has been ordered to cause 100 recruits o be forwarded to Fort Snelling; second Lieutenaut Airred B. Jackson, Ninth Cavairy, has been transferred from troop E to troop L of that regiment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1883. A GRANITE CONTRACT AWARDED .- The contract for granite for the post office at Baltimore was to-day awarded to the Cape Ann Granite Company at \$223,916 THE NEW FOUR-CENT STAMP. - The Acting Postmaster General to day approved a design for the new four-cent nostage stamp. The stamp will contain a bust picture of Andrew Jonnson.

A LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.-The leave of absence granted As-istant Surgeou Joseph K. Corson, United States Army, July 27, Mounted Recruiting Ser-vice, has been extended fifteen days.

A REQUISITION DISHONOUED.-As a result of the recent dispute between the Secretary of the Interior and Dr. Gallaudet, Superintenden of the Government Deaf and Dumb Asylum, as to the latter's power to regulate disbursements of fund. Acting Secretary Josiyn to day refused to honor a requisition of Dr. Gallaudet for funds to be disbursed in August.

THE HACKETTSTOWN INSTITUTE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. C. H. FOWLER, D. D. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 3.-The Seaside eunion of the Hackettstown Institute took place here The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., gave his lecture

this morning on " Great Doods of Great Mea." He cited the Greeks as the first great men of history. They were wont to say that " an army of asses led by a lion was better than an army of llons led by an ass." The speaker thought that a fault of this time was that too many asses were trying to lead. He did not think that any one could judge from these words to slow growth. Haste is the American disease. Our perple are always in a hurry God never intrees. The true ideal is not speed, but perfection. No man ever stumbles upon victory." He reserved to deserve from the toe Widerness, who, when word was brought that the left was turned, coolly took his clear out of his month and said: "I don't believe it." This was one of the most remarkable instances of the accs of that confidence in one's own judgment which is a work of true greatness. President Luccion's decision to arm the negroes, notwith standing the adverse judgment of 84 out of 87 regular Army officers, is another example. Great men never sice concerning the great purpose of their lives. They are chasclessly viril init for its accomplisament. They keep at it. It is illustrated in the struggle of humanny scalars the fain race as embodied in the English contest with Francounder Napoleon, which culminated at Trafaicar and waterios. The lecture closed with a tribute to Presiden Lincon whom he declared, as measured by what he did, "that true and divino standario judgment," to be head and shoulders above any other man in the history of 6,000 years.

A social remnon of the Hacketistown students took place this siternoon, and an interesting literary entertainment was given in the evening. This was followed by the class dimer at the Sheldon issue. The true ideal is not speed, but perfection.

ATTEMPT TO GARROTE A MATE.

A daring attempt to garrote Robert B. Foster the case of officer of the Guon steamship Arizona, while he was on his way through the streets to his vessel was made at a late hour last night. Owing to the desperate resistance officed by the victim the scheme failed and one of the garroters was secured. Shortly before 11 o'clock, while Mr. Foster was passing through Westers. Union office since the presentation of the latter saying that he had not been near the western Union office since the presentation of the basement windows of come out from a lumber yard just as the mate passed. desperate resistance offered by the victim the scheme failed and one of the garroters was secured. Shortly before 11 o'clock, while Mr. Foster was passing some out from a lumber yard just as the mate passed. One of the men clutched Mr. Foster about the throat with both hands and attempted to throw him down on the sidewalk while the other man tried to snatch away his gold watch and chain. The mate, as soon as he feit himself assaulted, began a desperate struggle with the robber who was trying to cooke him, at the same time crying out for the jolice. Officer Berrian, of the Eigeth Preemet, was close by and ran up to where the two men were grappled together on the sidewalk. The second robber ran off at once and escaped in the doraness. The other thief, finding binself overpowered, save up and was taken to the Prince-at station-house and looked up. He gave his name as R-bert Watson, age twenty-six, a long-shoreman of No. 27 Desbrosses-st. The mate was not much bruised. himself assaulted, began a desperate struggle with

TELEPHONE COMPANIES UNITED.

Lowell, Aug. 4 .- At a meeting of the directors of the National Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, and of the Suburban and Bay State companies, tuts morning, resolutions were presented recommendies a consolidation upon a basis substantially as follows: Capital of the consolidated co mpany, \$16,000,000; Boston and Northern stock goes in at \$150 per share. Bay State at \$130, Suburban at \$140, and Bell National, o Maine, at \$90. The American Bell Company will hold \$8,000,000 of the consolidated stock, and will waive a dividend for three years, after which \$1,000,000 will dividend for three years, after which \$1,000,000 will participate in the dividends. There will be \$8,000,000 new-issued stock, and \$200,000 in the treasury for construction. The Southern New-England Company will represent in the consolidation \$1,637,000, the Southern Massachuse to Company \$711,000, the Providence Company \$8,000,000, and the Grante State \$121,500. Morris F. Tyler, of Connecticat, was proposed for president, W. A. Inguam for vice-president, some Boston man for treasurer, C. J. Gliddon for secretary, L. N. Downs for ge cral manager of the northern division, and H. P. Frost of the southern division.

LEPROSY CASES STUDIED.

Boston, Aug. 4 .- A party of New-York physicians, consisting of Dr. Fox, Professor of Skin Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Williams, Professors Panke and Crosby, and several others, passed through this city yesterday on their reothers, passed through this city yesterday on their re-turn from New-Brunwick, where they have been study-ting the cases of ieprosy in the Tracadio inzarctio. The disease is dying out at Tracadie, as five years ago there were thirty-six cases in the inzarctio, whereas there are now only twenty-tour. Dr. Fox stayed several days in-side the inzarctio, in order to waten more closely the victims of this chease. The physicians will make an elaborate report on the subject to the New-York Dermatological Association.

FLAMES IN A FLAT-HOUSE ELEVATOR.

William Barry, while cleaning the machinery f an e-evator in the top story of the Florence Flats, at Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-ave., at midnight last night overturned a candle and set fire to some cotton-waste saturated with benzine which was cotton-wants saturated with extension which was alread rapidly and caught the woodwork of the elevator. Barry attempted to put out the fire and was badly burned about the arms and legs. He then ran the car to the bottom of the building and the night clerk rang the fire alarm. Within a few minutes the engines arrived and the firemen extinguished the flames without causing a commotion among the inmates of the house.

THE REMOVAL OF FATHER WALSH.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 4.—There is a deep feeling of dissatisfaction among Koman Catholic Irist-men here over the transfer of the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, late treasurer of the National Land League, from this city to Westerly, R. L. It is considered a rebuke of his excessive patriotism, in view of the Pope's effort to separate the priesthood from the Irish movement. In his fareweil address Fatner Walsh made a vigorous defence of his course as consistent with his duty as an Irishman and a priest.

A NEW BRUNSWICK BANK SOUND.

Boston, Aug. 4.-The cashier of the St. tephens, (New Brunswick) Bank, which has been mentioned in connection with the recent heavy failures, telegraphs that the credit of the bank is not impaired and that it possesses abundant means for all its habilTHE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

RAILROAD OPERATORS MOVING. A BILL OF GRIEVANCES PRESENTED TO THE LACKA-WANNA OFFICERS.

There was nothing new in the telegraph strike yesterday beyond the fact that the Brotherhood served a bill of grievances on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, giving that corporation till noon to-morrow to accede to the demands. The bill of grievances asks an advance of \$10 a month on all salaries, extra pay for night and Sunday work, and no Western Union business. At the Western Union office it was said that all business was handled promptly. There were no indications of vielding on either side, and the new phases of the struggle, suggested by the possibilities of trouble with the railroads, were very lightly treated by Western Union officials. Speaking on this subject, Press Agent Somerville said:

" It is too late for the strikers to hope to produce any serious interference with the railroads. They might have done so during the excitement of the first days of the strike, but now the railroad companies are too well prepared for them. As regards the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, I do not believe the strikers have sufficient power to induce the railroad operators to leave their work;

by Master Workman Campbell that Messrs. O'Conner and Orr, of the Executive Committee, had presented a bill of grievances to the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Ratiroad, and

PLACES OF STRIKERS FILLED. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.-The places of the striking operators on the Mexican National Callroad have been filled, and trains are running regularly again.

RAILROADS READY FOR A STRIKE. CHICAGO, Aug. 4 .- There was little change last mght in the telegraphic situation here. Colonel Clowry, the superiotendent, said he had consulted with the managers of the leading railroads, and is prepared for anything the operators can do by calling out the railroad telegraphers.

Members of the Brotherhood, who for some days have been binting mysteriously about an impending strike, which would paralyze the company-that strike being understood to be the calling out of the railroad operators -now give out the impression tout the operators who ook the places of the strikers are not satisfied. Factook the places of the strikers are not satisfied. They also assert that a large number of them have been intitated into the Brotherhood, but are kept at work till such time as a large enough force inside is obtained, when they will be called out in a body, and the company with the company as the company as the company of the company left without operators or the ability to get any, as there are no more outside operators to be had.

IN A BOWERY CONCERT SALOON.

DISSIPATION IN 115 MOST DEGRADED AND REPUL-

SIVE FORM. A case which was recently brought to light in one of the police courts carried in its bad details much of suggestion to the observer of the lower forms of New-

York life. A young woman who was arraigned for drunkenness pleaded in extenuation that driven by poverty and lack of respectable employment she had as a last resource taken a place as waitress in a Bowery concert saloon. She had a child to support, and for her ten hours' service in serving dubious inger-beer and far from dubious spirits she was paid \$5 per week. The advertirements of such and such a "divan" or "garden" coupled with the significant note that "thirty or fifty." (as the imagination of the proprietor wills) handsome barmaida" are employed, are familiar enough, but of the appearance and interior of these haunts of cheap dissipation only those know who as a rule keep that knowledge to themelves with scrupulous care. To see one is to see all. It is only a question of The larger ones have tawdrily frescoed walls, profuse gilding and an attempt at an orchestra. The smaller offer for these cheap wall paper, Dutch metal, and a plane from which all tune has long since fled and the seven devils of discord taken its place. The coloriess sameness of vice hangs like a sombre pall over all however, let them glitter never so meretriciously.

It was an oppressively warm evening as a TRIBUNE reporter walked down a few blocks of the Bowery toward the best known of these establishments which christens itself the '- Divan.' The Bowery had evidentiy feit the effects of the heat and was in a semi compolent condition, so he was not wholly unprepared for the lifeless scene which met his eye as he open green painted doors. A long high room crowded with marble-topped tables, a small orchestra languidly playing a hackneyed Waldteufel waltz at one end, and at the tables some score or more of dejected-looking women all with painted cheeks and bistre-heightened eyes, all in flashy cheap dresses, all carrying little leather bags which they held tightly clasped; one or two seedy-looking boys here, and there an elderly man whose dress and looks betakened the country visitor. The reporter and his companion sat down at one of the tables and a rush was made by two of the so-called barmaids, who sat down opposite and with a leer demanded in familiar tones what "the gents would have to drink." The visitors confined themselves for prudential reasons to plain seltzer, the attendant nymphs partook of a balefullooking beverage christened "aarsaparilla," and warming under its inky influence talked freely of themselve

and their companions. "Business is dreadful bad," said one whose bleached hair was dressed in a fashion wondrous to behold. "The 'fellers' are all out of town and we've hard work to make a living, you can just bet. What wages do we get!
Why we are supposed to make our living from a percentage ou the drinks we sell, so they only sive me 25.50

Ower has rot

a week and we have to provide our own aprons. It's likely any respectable girl would come here, and to now why old —, the proprietor, wouldn't have a good girl at any price. I'll be square and open with you, I wouldn't be here myself, though I'm a pretty bad lot, but I've been awful sies and nave lost all my friends. As soon as I can quit, I will, for it's a borrid thing to wait like a servant and know you must hang on to the small change and cheat a feller out of 5 or 10 cents. It'ud be different if it was more, but it ain't. I guess the bars make big money. You see he charges 15 cents for any sort of a drink, and when we ask for whiskey they give us cold tea and charge the feller for it as if it were the real stuff. I have known tolerably good girls who were out of work and hadn't a cent come here and you may be sure they went to the bad in a few weeks.

"Yes, sir, I tell you! Know the dark side of New-York pretty well and I'm serry to be where I am, for these are the worst places in the city, bar the opium joins."

"I'm only here for a little while, though," added sha with a pireous effort to make the best show she could.

"How long have I been here! Well, about two years!

a pose. "
The band struck up one of Braham's melodies, and the reporter left his informant as, with an air of bravado and in a hoarse tuncless voice, she assured all whom it might concern that "she never drank behind the bar."

WHAT CAME OF DISMISSING A MAID.

THE SON OF THE MISTRESS LEAVES HOME WITH HER-A FAMILY SQUABBLE AT HIGH BRIDGE

A woman, who gave her name as Mrs.
Adelaide T. Bryant, accompanied by a young woman
who, she said, was her daughter, got on board a train of
the New-York City and Northern Railroad bound for this city at Tarrytown Heights yesterday morning. do not believe the strikers have sufficient power to induce the railroad operators to leave their work; but even if they have, and the men should go out, it would not perceptibly affect the Western Union, because it has offices of its own at all important places entirely independent of the railroad."

When asked in regard to the statement that members of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood were summoned to a private consultation with officials of the Western Union Friday, Mr. Somerville said: "It is a lie. There has been no consultation or conference with any one representing the strikers, and there will be none."

Mr. Somerville further said that in the early part of this week he expects reports from the supermetendents of the several districts of the Western Union showing that in all their offices throughout the country they are not more than 1,500 short of the total number of operators they had before the total number of operators they had before the strike beg un.

It was stated at the cashier's office of the Western Union that up to 3 p. m. about 150 of the strikers had called for the balance due them.

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A resident of Hackensack as id to a Tribuner reporter: "Yesterday at noon I sent a dispatch out home. I filed it at the Western Union office as income the strike had been interested it the work of the strike had been interested it in the cash of the strikers had also as the strikers had been interested it the work of the strikers had also as the str She had previously made inquiries of train and depot men regarding her son "Harry," who had left her coun-

TOOLS USED BY BURGLARS. IMPLEMENTS KEPT IN GLASS CASES AT POLICE HEAD

presented a bill of grievances to the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Kailroad, and the statement was received with cheers. It was further reported that all the Chicago lines had been served with a similar bill of g ievances by a local committee. Only one desertion from the ranks of the strikers was reported here. He was a man in whom the strikers had little confidence; they say that they regarded him as a spy in the employ of the Western Union Company. Many, letters and dispatches of an encouraging nature, similar to those previously received, were read.

An active canvass is being made for the sale of thekets to the concert to be held next Wednesday night by members of the Brotherhood. They report than enough to insure a financial success.

"Well, the fight has begun in carnest," said a prominent member of the Brotherhood. "We make a starter on the Delawars, Lackawanna and Western because it belongs to Jay Gould, and he is the man, after all, whom we are lighting. This is only the first gun, however, and before long you'll see a general firing along the whole line. I think, myself, it would have been better for us if we had taken all our men out—railroad as well as commercial—in the first place, but the Executive Committee thought differently. The light now is a question of the memory as the active me sures will be taken as soon as possible to get property-owners to permit the removal of wires and guy lines from their buildings.

prison. Other implements made by him are fine diamond-pointed drills, bits and braces. Persons who rely on iron bars, set across the basement windows of their houses to keep out thieres, would be astomahed uy the working of "dividers," long screw bolts on which are nuts attacted to hooks. A few turns of the bolts, by means of a lever, will spread burs far enough apart to permit a man to enter.

When robbers wish to open doors without Breaking them, they often use picklocks or skeleton keys, of which there are mony specimens at Police Headquarters. Keys left in locked doors are turned from the outside easily with a pair of elender pineers called "nippers." Occupants of houses can protect themselves against the use of such implements, however, by a simple device recommended by the detectives. A piece of strong wire about a foot long, bent over the handle of a door and passed through the ring of the key, will make it impossible to uniock the door from the outside. Burglars laugh at the fastenings of windows which are not quarded by strong shutters. On windy nights they quickly cut out pieces of glass near the fastenings, using a piece of putty to deaden the sound and to keep the glass from failing inside the window. The noise made in the operation will not waken a light sleeper. Large pieces of wooden shutters are removed by the use of fine augers and greased saws. When proper openings are made the thieves can remove ordinary window fastenings and even heavy cross-bars without arousing the immates of a house. In the collection of articles used by the ves also are dark lanterns, face masks, pistols and kulves, leaden mallets, rose hadders, bits and braces, and many tools commonly used by carpenters and machinists.

A GREAT AFRICAN EMPIRE.

Uganda commands the high roads to the centre of the continent, and so has for neighbors auch princes as Rwoma, the roving bandit of Mwere, Kaduma, the sot who lords it over the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, the miscraole people of Bambireh, and the foeble old monarch Rumanika, of Karaywe. With all these Mteas had established something of the otiquette of civilized Powers, exchanging embassies and forming treaties of alliance, and the new Kabaka might without difficulty extend his spear over them, Uganda thus becoming the power paramount of the centre of the Continent. Thus placed, the victorious career of an African Alexander, not only in its practical influence upon the civilization of the equatorial regions, but in the sudden collapsing of strange barbarisms that have thriven for centuries in the obscurity of that land of fable and marvel, might have vast results. Imagine the march of a conquering host across the land of Karagwe, where the gentle-mannered, sweet-faced old King lives at peace with all the world, and in childish contentment with his 'treasure house' of quaint rubbish; across the broad forests where the elephant and the rhinoceros have formulated for themselves, in the absence of a siroager government, the outlines of a crude republic; Muvari, with its savage, dog-like people, and Kahgehyl, where the tippling folk pledge the stranger with jars of pombebeer, ratify all private contracts over home-brewed wins, and the council, officially drunk, transact all public busgovernment, the outlines of a crude republic; Muvari, with its savage, dog-like people, and Kahgchyi, where the tippling folk pledge the stranger with jars of pombebeer, ratify all private contracts over home-brewed wine, and the council, officially drawk, transact all public bishness in soleum intoxication; through the lamis of the blanket-ared people, who sleep upon one car, as on a waterproof sheet, and wrap theaselves up with the other; are of the long-tailed dwarfs, who contest with the short-failed baboons the possession of the warm springs in the gloomy valleys of Mtgata. Such are the neighbors, real and mytheal, of the Emperor of Uganda, and such are the lands where as yet the hippopotamus manatains its right to the water-line of the lakes, and where he reed-beds beyond belong to the rhinoceros; where savages rush dancing along the heights in the hope of the passing traveller coming ashore to replenish their cannibal larders; where war-cances lie lurking, like crocodiles, among the papyrus brakes, ready to dart out upon any weaker stranger. A wonderful dominion, truly; part of it roiling pasturage, broken with valuable forests, and interspersed with broad expanses of cultivation, large rush-built villages; and part of it a lake-king-dom, islands of fautastic shapes fivating in lagoons of inju-covered waters, where amphibian monsters wallow and back out their uscless lives; inland seas into which debouch great rivers of which science as yet does not know the name or source, and abounding with natural wonders. But it is not only that such a campaign at this might be has a picturesque aspect. It might possess a practicul one of great importance. These savages who live; present in such princitive happiness, ful of deference for crocodiles and elephants, but utterly indifferent to human life, obsequious to the medicine mea and terrified by fetish rites, but hopelessly regardless the duties of hospitality or the good fath of neighbor, are the possessors of lands which travellers have to deference for crocodil